A YEAR'S GAIN BY SCIENCE.

INTERESTING PAPERS READ TO THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Startling Possibilities of China-Etaborate Property Laws of the True Negro One Thousand Years of Added History-Science Squints at M. De Rougemont. LONDON, Sept. 17.-This year, perhaps in a fuller sense than ever before, the proceedings of the British Association constitute a record of human knowledge and progress gained during the preceding twelvemonth. It is not within the power of any one individual even to pead and understand that record. The field so ered is too broad, the results recorded are tes technical to be within the comprehension prone mind. "The Approaching Economical redution in China," "Egypt Under the First tree Dynasties," "Musical Organs in Spiders," hree Dynastics." "Musical Organs in Spiders, hree Dynastics." "Musical Organs in Spiders, The Eurypterids of the Pentlands." are samples taken hap-hazard from the more popular subjects discussed at a single day's session. while the titles of some of the more technical

papers would be mere jargon in the popular ear. But some of the additions to human knowlodge first brought to public attention at this onvocation of men of science appeal to the popular interest. It is worth knowing, for instance, on the authority of Prof. Milne, the sarthquake expert, that this old world of ours is a chronic sufferer from terrestrial chills and Sever. At least it shivers perceptibly as often as once every half hour, and it is only a more violent attack of ague occasionally which we call an earthquake. It may not be a matter of much consequence in these days of big events to know that many spiders possess musical organs constructed on precisely the same principle as a musical box, but it is a discovery which will appeal to those who find interest in

The discussion of the imminent economic mintion in China brought out the point that, by urging on the development of that country light, perhaps, be raising a Frankenstein's monster. China might become the great manufacturer of the world, and we might take the place of China, so that they would supply us end of our supplying them. Mr. G. G. Chisholm indicated the enormous extent of the mineral resources of China which depended for their full value upon the introduction of odern methods of production and transport. He called special attention to the valuable anthracite field in southeastern Shanel, where excellent iron ores, limestone and fireclay were also found in great abundance, but which had little more than a local value in consequence of the great cost of carriage between the coalfields ing on an elevated plateau and the populous Ohinese plains. He pointed out that in spite of e extremely low cost of labor in China, the sost of carriage in that country was relatively some cases very high, except where there were convenient waterways. Consequently, he considered it a fair inference that when modern methods of production and transport were introduced the development brought about would be one of revolutionary magnitude. He added that the signs that such methods were now on the point of being introduced with great rapidity were manifest to every one who read the newspapers with due attention.

be wonders of nature.

Most interesting also was a paper by Miss Mary H. Kingsley, the well-known explorer. upon the conceptions of property by the true hegroes of West Africa. She described a system and apparatus of law as elaborate and based on principles of equity as sound as those of England. The true negro in his native home possesses in fact such culture that it is impossible to believe that he will not soon advance to a high state of civilization. Mis-Kingsley pointed out that the true negro is commonly confused with the people living on tinged with Mohammedanism on one side and Bantuculture and European adulteration along the coast. But there were fairly certain test for the true negro that were not masked by alien culture and religion. They were (a) that the true negro did not keep slaves villages from their owners : (b) that he left sanitary public affairs in the hands of Providence: (c) that he had a regular military organization with a separate war chief and peace chief; (d) that among the true negro the cult of the law god was far more developed than among the Bantu; that the true negro had not a female god as main ruler of mundane affairs as the Bantu had.

Pointing out that the best region to study the institutions of the true negro was the region of the Oil Rivers, where he had suffered least from alien adulterations, Miss Kingsley pro-seeded to describe the three kinds of property existing in West African culture as (1) an ansestral property of the tribe that connected with the office of the headmanship called among the true negroes the stool, among the Bantu Fjort the cap: (2) family property in which every member of the family had a certain share, to which every member had to contribute and on which every member had a slaim; (3) private property, that acquired or made by a man or woman by personal ex ertion, over and above that made by them in co eperation with other members of their family (which was family property), that gained by gifts and that made in trade by the exertion o

superior trading ability. Each of these kinds of property was equally sacred in the eye of native law. The only kind that could become another kind of property was the private. This constantly merged into family property on the death of its individua owner. Stool property and family property remained of their kind forever, and could not be alienated, though liable, with all the other kinds, to meet debt. Wealth was divisible into (a) the means by which property could be acquired and developed, to which division be leaged wives and slaves : (b) property in power ever market rights, utensils, canoes, arms furniture and trade goods. It was in his ca pacity to command these things that the wealth of a true negro man or woman consisted, and it Was by slaves and by relationship with influen tial people that he could do this thing. Mis Ringsley concluded by indicating that property was guarded by and existed under the law that was in the hearts of the people themselves This was represented by the cult of the law god (the so-called secret society of the district)-Oru, Purroh, Egbo, Belli, &c.—and by the influ-

Prof. Flinders Petrie, the great Egyptologist sentributed the most fascinating chapter to the year's book of knowledge from the archeelogical point of view. To him more than to say other man belongs the credit of adding more than a thousand years to the recorded history of mankind. Marvellous indeed are mankind. Marvellous indeed are the revelations he has made regarding the hirth of civilization, which he has demonstrated, took place during that dark millennium hitherto regarded as prehistoric, from 5000 to 6000 B. C. Addressing the anthropological section. Prof. Petrie remarked that it had been mat the beginning of the fourth Egyptian drassty—the age of the pyramids, about 4000 B. C.—was the furthest back that we sould go. The puzzle was that there had been no trace of this high civilization. But now entirely new discoveries during the last three years at Koptos, Nagada, Abydos and Hieracoupolis, and various excavations had discovered remains belonging to the ages before 4000 B. C., which had hitherto been the starting point of known history. Beginning with the Libyan stock, with some negro mix tire, which occupied Egypt in its earliest civation, he showed some of the objects he had found at Nagada—statuettes, games, slate palettes for grinding paint, beautifully ribbed fint knives of extreme delicacy, forked lances and arrows, carved spoons of ivory and bone. harpoons, bracelets and combs. These were at first temporarily assigned to a new race, as we thew nothing more about them; but now they sould be safely assigned to the predynastic stock about 5000 B. C., and even earlier.

In the graves of this aboriginal race were found bowls of black clay with patterns imstisted upon them. They were of great impersone in considering the relation of this rilisation to that of others in the Mediterraing. In each of the countries where this had been head—Spain, Bosnie, Egypt and Missar-

lik-it was contemporary with the introduction of metals. Metals had just been introduced. refore in all cases this pottery was associated with the same state of civilization. The proximate date of this was the close of the Meelithie period and the introduction of metals -vis., 5000 B. C.-and that accorded very well with the time necessary for arriving at the high culture attained by 1500 B. C. Therefore these iscoveries were of great value in giving the relative state of Egyptian civilization to that of the rest of the world at the introduction of dy-

pastic rule.

There was a wide difference between the sople of 5000 B. C. and those of 4000 B. C., but no difference between those of the latter period and modern times. This showed that a differ ent race entered the country about that period. Next came the earliest dynastic remains of the presumed tomb of King Mena, the founder of the dynastic history of about the date of 4700 B. C., then the remains of other royal tomb found at Abydos belonging to the first three dynasties. The skill of flint working had undoubtedly gone down and was fast dying out. The gradual decay of flint working between 4500 B. C. and 1500 B.C., as metals came into use and copper was gradually hardened into bronse, had no parallel in the world. Prof. Petris showed diagrams of evilndrical seals as used by the kings of the first three dynasties, and impressions of such cylinders, which were vastly more frequently found than the seals themselves. He then showed a vase exhibiting the earliest representation of Egyptian mythology and other vases, tablets, and slates showing animals and birds, such as the hawk, bull lion, and leopard, which manifested a wellacquired knowledge of these animals, as well as of the ibex, gazelle, and antelope. Large numbers of animals, such as the calf, monkey, clay, together with a model of a lion in red pottery.

These finds were very important, as they showed the skill of clay modelling of the earliest dynasty, the rise of the art of modelling, and the Egyptian ideas and appreciation of the forms of animals and of the human body. These important monuments of the civil life of the early Kings proved that glazing was specialty of the original people, and that Egypwhere before B. C. 4000. Other finds showed the Kings in triumph over their enemies, re ceiving captive Kings, opening the public works, or reclaiming the marshes, Others were ressels with dedications written upon them. and stone jars with chambers as storehouses for the King's soul. The handled copper ves sels showed the most advanced metal work found of the first three dynasties. The population of the pre-dynastic age was different in type from that of historical times. and in the early monuments the presence of diverse types was very clear, some being shaven, some bearded, some long-haired. We ad at last before us evidence of the close of the period previously considered prehistoric. showing the development of the art, writing and civilization of Egypt and the composition of a race which had since maintained its charactor during 6,000 years. The puzzle was how this civilization arose, and we had discovered evidence to solve this puzzle. Egypt was then an originator in the arts and not a borrower but ever since then most of the nations of the earth had been borrowers and not originators Here we were studying the history of a coun try not borrowing but developing a vast and omplex civilization on its own resources.

M. Louis de Rougemont on Sept. 12 read econd paper before the British Association on his Australian adventures. This address which was delivered in the geographical sec tion, was written in a style less romantic than that of the first paper, though it was not at all acking in picturesque and lively detail.

The crowd that assembled to hear the lec ure was sufficiently large to assure M. de ont he was still quite the lion of the hour. Before the lecture was completed M. de ougement's strengh failed and the concluding part was read by Dr. Hugh R. Mill, Recorder tion. Thus M. de Rougemont was not present to hear the expressions of doubt as

to his veracity which followed the lecture. The attention given to M. de Rougemont by the British Association appears to have stimu-lated both London and provincial papers to de-vote a vast amount of space again to the French Robinson Crusoe." All manner of guns are being brought to bear by critics to atter down M. de Rougemont's defences. Australians ask why they never heard anything of M. de Bougemont's adventures. Yachtsme are skeptical from the manner in which nautical terms are used. One critic cannot swallo the octopus story, another finds the value of the pearls beyond the realm of belief, while one critic is certain that turtles cannot be used a steeds. Finally the Yorkshire Post devotes a olumn and a half to an attempt to trace a similarity between M. de Rougemont's narrative and the adventures of a curate, whose store was published in All the Year Round, May To a fair proportion of these criticism

M. de Rougemont has replied at great length. The matter seems far from the end. On Wednesday M. de Rougemont submitted to a cross-examination, at which were present, among others, the editor of the Daily Chronicle and the editor of the Strand Magazine. In this nterview the "syndicate," to which previous ently forward. M. de Rougemont declared he would not divulge more of the words used by the natives without permission from the "avn which was about to acquire certain ands, &c. To divulge the language would dentify localities, and to this the syndicate

M. de Rougemont explained that he began acquiring English when a schoolboy. In re-sponse to questions he failed to locate exactly where his father's shop in Paris had been. He explained how he rescued from the blacks two English girls. This incident, however, would afford no clue for the guidance of his critica. for later the girls were drowned.

M. de Rougemont's interlocutors declared they found his knowledge of English and of the topography of Paris among the most difficult things to understand, granting his story was true. But the question whether M. de Rougement's proper title is "the French Robinson Crusoe" or "the Swiss Ananias" is still : burning one.

Though Mahdism has been smashed, and in erest, sooner even than was expected, is concentrated on affairs far south of Khartoum there still remain points in the history of this last Soudan campaign that are worthy of note. You have heard by cable of the strange sight that was seen in Omdurman the day after the great battle, when thousands of Dervish prisoners paraded before the British doctors, and all who were physically fit enlisted gladly in the army against which the day before they had fought with desperate valor. A simple way this of dealing with large bodies of prisoners of war, simpler and less expensive than the id-time method of exchange or the newer one of repatriation. But when one thinks on what kind of men were Mahdi and Khalifa, how they recruited their forces and treated their sub ects, it is not difficult to understand how such things can be in the Soudan. I will take just one typical case of a man who once fought for the Mahdi, but now fights in the Egyptian

ranks under British commanders:
"The Niam Niam are cannibals from the south of the Bahr-el-Ghazal, and there are many of them in the regiment. In their country, it is said, there are no graves. Corporal Buidas Ahmed, the orderly of the commandant of the Twelfth Soudanese, is of this tribe. He was captured as a boy by Zobehr Pasha's slave gangs, and after many wanderings found himself among the Mahdi's followers attacking the doomed Egyptian army under Hicks-not more than fifteen years ago-where the whole force of 10,000 men was utterly annihilated at Eashgil, on the road to El Obeid. Buidas was a black rifleman then, and he tells how all night long he kept creening toward the closer and closer firing from behind the trees at the hudmass of disorganized ed at the fall of Khartoum. next appear was wounded in the battle of Gallabat, where the Desvishes defeated the Abyssinians, and

then fought against the British at Tokar and deserted, and enlisted in the Twelfth Sou-dances the night after the battle. He carried the commandant's flag of the regiment at Firkeh and again across the sariba and trenches of the Atbara, and will carry it at

Omdurman, though now a Corporal."

Now look at the story of Metemmen; it is an spitoms of the history of the Soudan under the rule of the Khalifa. Metemmeh was the capital of the Jaalin, who grew sick of the domination of the Baggara. These strangers in the were plundering and growing rich with the leave and license of the Khalifa. Then, as the correspondent of the Times writes:

"The Jaalin were determined to strike so soon as they could do so with any hope of suc cess. The Khalifa knew it and determined to force their hand. Mahmud's army, the west ern army which afterward fought us at the Atbara, was marching along the river from Om durman. The Jaalin were ordered to hand over all their cattle and sheep, that their flocks might feed the army of the Faithful. There was further a certain matter about women, and the Jaalin are the most moral of the Arabs of the Soudan. Abdullah Wad Sud, the head o the Jaalin tribe, determined to resist. To submit was ruin, and even if they had to fight there were the English at Korti. In any event, it was better to die fighting than let Mahmud have his will.

"They fortified their town, and with only few rifles among them they kept off the whole of Mahmud's army for three days. At the end of that time their ammunition failed. The own was taken and 2,000 of the Jaalin fell. As for the prisoners, they were drawn up in hand, and the third his feet, and so on in rotation, and when the work was finished the sheikh was led along the line of dead and mutilated and asked what power his tribe had ow. He himself was taken a prisoner to Omdurman and wailed in so that he might neithe stand nor sit. He died slowly of thirst and hunger, his groans and ravings the while to the disobedient."

Taking this as a type of the treatment which the Soudan suffered, the present condition of Metemmeh, as the Sirdar's army found it last August, may well be taken as an example o the result of such treatment. I quote from the

orrespondent of the Daily Mail:
"The scrub sank and died away. We came bare level of old cultivated land, sparsely dotted with dry twigs, seamed with vents and holes and covered thick with bones Bones, skulls and hides of camels, oxen, horses asses, sheep, goats—the place was carpeted with them, a very Golgotha. A sickening smel came into the air, a smell heavy with blood and fat. We off-saddled at a solitary clump of tall palms on the bank, turned round, and across mile of treeless desolation saw a forlorn line of black mud wall. The look of the wall alone was enough to tell you there was nobody inside. That was the corpse of Metemmeh.

After digressing to describe Mahmud's old camp, which was situated in the open desert behind the ridge on which Metemmeh stands

he goes on:
"Now turn back to Metemmeh—poor, blindwalled, dead Metemmeh. And first, between camp and town, stand a couple of crutched up rights and a crossbar. You wonder what for a moment, and then wonder that you wondered A gallows! At the foot of it a few strands of the brown palm-fibre rope they use in this country, and one, two, four, six, eight human iaw-bones. Just the jaw-bones, and again you wonder why; till you remember the story tha when Sheikh Ibrahim of the Jaalin came here a week or two ago he found eight skuils unde gallows in a rope-netting bag. When he took them up for burial the lower jaws dropped

off, and lie here still. "If the jaws could wag in speech again-but we must try not to be sentimental. If we are, we shall hardly stand the inside of Metemmeh. So blank and piteous and empty is the husk of it. These are not mere mud hovels, but town

houses as the Soudan understands house mud, certainly, but large, lofty rooms with wide window-holes and what once were matting roofs. Two that I went into were even double-storied; no stairs, of course but a sort of mud, inclined plane outside the walls leading to the upper rooms Another house had a broad mud bank form ing a divan round its chief room. Now the beams were cracked and broken, and the divan had been rained on through the broken roof were dangling limply in the breeze. At the gateway of this house-once an arch, now tumble of dry mud-was a black handful of a woman's hair.

"In every courtyard you see the miserable the gate-there iles a calabash tossed aside; soiled red, peak-toed, a slipper dropped from the foot that durst not stop to pick it up again; the broken sticks and decayed cords of a new angareb that the butchers smashed because was not worth taking away. And in every courtyard you see great patches of black ashe spreading up the wall. Those monuments are recent; they are the places where, only days ago, they burned the bones of the Jaalin. The dead camels and donkeys lie there yet, across every lane, dry, but still stinking. A parrotbeaked, hairy tarantula scrambles across the path, a lizard's tail sildes deeper into hole; that is all the life of Metemmen. Everything steeped in the shadeless sun, everything dry and silent, silent. The stillness and the stench merge together and soak into your soul. evuding from every foot of this melanchols lifteen years of the Soudan's history read in an hour. Sun, squalor, stink and blood; that i Mahdiam. Press your bridle on the drooping pony's neck, turn and ride back to the river. he paims and the lances. God send he doe not run away."

Well, we know now he did not run away not at least, till he had stood and fought, and his array had been almost wiped out.

The Times correspondent also makes so nteresting remarks on the personnel of the Sirdar's force: "The Soudanese have great dash, and are at once flery, affectionate, and childish. The Egyptian fellah, so long despised and now so good a soldier, orderly, hard working, and uncomplaining, is capable of unlimited toil, and is something like the Turk in his power of endurance. Once afraid as soon as a Dervish showed himself above the horizon, he is now confident in himself and his officers. proud and experienced, with a firm belief that he is as good a man as his once dreaded enemy. Then there are the British, careless of health and comfort, complaining and groaning over small discomforts, yet keen to get forward greater hardships, bearing sickness without a word lest they should miss the hardships and langers it is their ambition to meet. Here is a force of which the Sirdar should be very

But, to be quite fair to the British Tommy, though his incorrigible leve of "grousing," a he calls it, i.e., grumbling, is proverbial, the correspondent mentions one or two of the minor evils with which he has to put up when

eampaigning under a tropical sun:
"There is also criticism on the kit of the British soldier. As long as he is put into a tight-fitting khakee jacket and trousers, with many straps and buckles, he cannot be expected to march. The two Highland regiments in their kilts can march far more freely than the rest of the infantry. Experienced officers suggest loose, baggy knickerbockers, with khakes gaiters, a loosely cut coat in the style of the Norfolk jacket, with cases sewn on to contain carrridges. In such a kit they could march. The native infantry in ludia are dressed much on the above model, and they laugh at the efforts of the British soldier, in his tightly swathed legs, struggling up a hill on the Northwest frontier. The khakee jackets are bad to march in, and the men are liable to chills. In no way can they be compared for comfort or efficiency with the gray serge jackets worn by the Camel Corps in the Nile expedition of 1885. The whole matter is compileated by questions of economy, and what the highest authorities would recognize to be undoubtedly the better hits have to give place to the less useful on the

ground of expense. The serge coat is expensive, and so is a good belmet. The brown lien jersey of the Egyptian Army is excellent, serviceable and always smart in spite of long marches and much dust, the only drawback to their kit being their tight-fitting trousers and putties. Were they to wear loosefitting trousers like the native infantry in India fewer would fall out, and it is only fair to say that they do their share of this on a hard day as well as the British soldler."

The story of the battle Itself there is no need to tell over again; it was one of those battles that are won before the first shot has been fired; the only thing that would have robbed the Sirdar of his victory was for the Dervishes to avoid the fight; once the fray had begun cience, backed up by courage, discipline and plenty of machine guns, was obliged to prove too strong for the frenzied valor of the Dervishes, despite their superior numbers. But I will take just two incidents from the account mailed to the Times by Col. Rhodes. The first deals with the advance of the Dervishes upon the Anglo-Egyptian camp:

One striking instance of fanatical courage was the advance of a large white fing, which was borne aloft well to the front of the advancing force. It must have changed hands many times, but as the standard-bearer fell another seized it and carried it forward in the same beroic manner, until at the last there was a small group of six men, within 200 yards of our line, bravely struggling along until they all bit the dust and the flag lay stretched on the ground. It was this episode that drew from the lips of that most charming gentle-man, Count Calderari, Italian Military Attaché, the remark, 'What a magnificent sight, but I am sorry for those brave men.'

The second is from an account of the now amous charge of the Twenty-first Lancers. In this every lancer seems to have acted the part of a hero, but here is an episode that shows there were heroes on either side:

"There is a story of a Corporal stopping in the nullah to pick up a wounded man, whom he put on his saddle, and it is said that the Dervishes were so struck with his gallantry that they let the Corporal through their ranks with his burden without attempting to molest him." One cannot do better than finish with the aragraph that closed Col. Rhodes's story:
"It is wonderful to think that the whole ear

aign-that is, all the military operations since 1896-has only cost £2,600,000. This includes a yearly increase of £50,000 in the Egyptian war budget and £1,000,000 spent on Soudan railways. For this million there are 500 miles of railway to show. I think one may say it is the cheapest and best done campaign on

"A Graduate of Oxford" has been writing it morning paper of the expense of a career at that venerable home of lost causes. He deals with what one might call the decent minimum He does not consider the class which forms the club whose members have only two claims to notice, one an income or allowance of at least \$5,000 per annum, the other the wearing of two light blue stripes down the legs of their lannel or duck trousers. Nor, on the other hand, does he consider the very poor men who are only seen by their fellow undergraduates when they meet in the great levelling institution of the examination hall. In his own words he deals " with the undergraduate who has a sufficiently large income to enable him to live moderately well, to make friends and entertain them in reason, to dress passably, and take his part in the general life of his college."

"What will it cost him?" he asks. "Again

there are qualifications to be made. Certain colleges are far more expensive than others. A man who has to be careful with his allowance ought not to think of entering his name at the colleges which attract moneyed men. If he has but £150 a year, and lives in a college where the average member spends at least £250, he is apt to feel that he is outside the swim. He had far better select one of the colleges which have not such a reputation. Where the general tone is that of lavish expenditure, a comparatively poor undergraduate is under great temptations to fling prudence to the winds and join in the merry rout. The inevitable result is a fine crop of bills, which will horrify his parents. and if the latter cannot or will not meet them he will be saddled for years with an incubus of debt. If the truth could be known, it would probably be found that a large percentage of men go down at the end of their course with ; more or less heavy millstone round their necks which cripples them for some years to come.

The question of the difference in the fees at the various colleges is trifling. They do vary, but not to any appreciable extent. The university dues are, of course, the same for one and all. Before your name is placed on the ooks of the college you pay £5 as entrance fee and a sum ranging from £20 to £30 as caution money. To be put on the roll of the university costs another £2 10s. Then through the college you pay about £2 a year for university dues and about £8 in fees for the public examinations. When the last of these has been passed the unirersity claims a further £7 10s, when you become Bachelor, and another £12 on the completion of your seven years' apprenticeship, when you attain to the full mastership of arts. But the main expenses are naturally incurred toward the college. You pay for your rooms, for tutorship, for establishment charges, for the service of your scout, and for your meals. The cost of lodging, of course, varies with the character of the accommodation assigned. At many colleges there are sets of rooms known as college rooms, the furniture of which belongs to the authorities, and these are let as they stand at a terminal rent, the price as a rule varying, say, from £4 to £7. These sets are strictly modest n their accommodation, and are situated for the most part at the top of lofty staircases, or in dark corners of the buildings. But for those who do not wish to take over more expensive rooms and the furniture they contain at a valuation from the previous tenant, they serve very well.

Valuation rooms are generally rather more expensive, but in most colleges good sets can be obtained from \$4 to £8 a term, and the valnation varies according to the condition and quality of the furniture. It may be as low as £20 or as high as £100. Unsually, it is not more than £35 or £40, but a letter to the Dean asking for rooms with a moderate or low valnation, if such be required, is always desirable before going up. The tutorship charges are by no means excessive, amounting as they do to about £7 10s, a term. For this you can attend the lectures in your own college, and practically any outside lectures as well which you may fancy. Beyond this there is a terminal establishment charge of about £3 10s. a term, and a servant's charge of about 50 shillings, though it is a tradition in every college that your scout expects a golden However, the main item of expenditure is that incurred for meals and living. The amount There are fixed tariffs for the kitchen and the buttery, at reasonable rates. A man who cares to do so can live quite as cheaply at college as anywhere else, and much more cheaply than in rooms. There is abundant choice for break-fast, lunch and dinner, and now that some colleges dine à la carte, the cost of a fair dinner need not exceed 2 shillings, and the frugal diner can manage well enough on even less." After referring to various items, such as

thietic subscriptions, &c., he sums up: Therefore an undergraduate, to live really comfortably and not feel the shoe pinch, requires an allowance of about £180 a year, and is degree will cost him nearly £550 if he takes a three years' course and £700 if he reads for honors both in moderations and the final schools It has been done, as we have said, for very called comfort and equally certainly at the expense of losing the social side of Oxford life, which is not infrequently as valuable as book

which is not infrequently as valuable as book learning."

It is perhaps worth mentioning that a year at Oxford means six months, which are divided into three terms of eight weeks. The above figures may be taken as correct, but most Oxford men will tell you that the £180 in the last paragraph should certainly be £200, "to," in the words of the writer I have quoted, "enable a man to live in comfort, without being guilty of anything that might be fairly called extravagance." And from £250 to £300 a year is the allowance made to a great number of men. ERC

SAMOA'S MANY TROUBLES.

HARD TO UNDERSTAND BECAUSE SO

MANY LIES ARE TOLD. Chiefs Are Adepts in This Line and the Present Interregnum Is the Cause for an Unusually Large Supply of Falce

Yarns - German Influence Declining. News of Samoa has one prominent characristic, even in the archipelago itself; it usually isn't so. Books have been written to elucidate the situation of the perennial trouble there, and through failure to reckon on that one factor are of little worth. It is always a certainty in Samoan affairs that there is trouble there. It is equally a certainty that there is a prospect of more trouble to follow. The details are commonly inaccurate. When the death was announced of Malieton

Laupepa, the King, a forecast was made of the condition into which the kingdom was thrown, the system of extreme complexity under which meanwhile administration of the Government by the foreign officials. The recent despatches show that the Consuls of America, Great Britain and Germany have associated with themselves the American Chief Justice of Samoa, William Lea Chambers of Alabama, and Dr. Joannes Raffel, the German President of the municipality of Apia. These five officials constitute a board of con-trol to direct the affairs of the native State during the interregnum, and to cause to be held the choice of a new monarch under the involved system of Samoan law and custom. That was, of course, to be expected, and the foreign officials are but fulfilling their duty in assuming these functions.

But it is apparent that as to the other details of the growing troubles of the Samoan State there has been the usual neglect to allow for the customary inaccuracy which conditions all news in those islands. The Samoans are not naligned in this ; they are perfectly familiar with the phenomenon. One chief of rank may call learned to repose confidence; he may enter upon a careful and seemingly temperate account o the facts and reasons of certain late occurrences; his story is straight and apparently reasonable. But when it is taken to another chief for confirmation, his only comment is 'tala pepelo," bluntly "'tis a lie," and so it is and so also is the story told in its correction. The only safe rule on the beach is to believe nothing of what is heard and to place eredence in only half of what is seen. The news just arrived is to the effect that if

CURFEW FOR NON-RESIDENTS.

Board of Education in Dundee Establishes

a Time Limit on Social Life.

DUNDER, N. Y., Oct. 1 .- The Board of Edu-

ation of this village after several meetings

and weighty consideration of the subject, has

adopted a curfew law to apply to those mem-

bers of the High School whose parents do not

eside in the village. The rule is to apply

only to the non-resident pupils. Those who

are so happy as to live inside the confines of

the village are left to the judgment of their

parents as to their hours of study and re-

The board recently took official notice of the

fact that some of the students were not pass-

ing the regents' examination in as many sub-

jects as they should, and consequently the revenue to the school was curtailed consider-

ably. There were reports, also, to the effect

that the girls and boys were spending more

time in attending to their social duties than

they should. The midnight oil was not burned

in any large quantities, and confusing replies

in classroom the next day showed that the

study hours were not rigorously observed

After visiting about and giving advice gratis

to many parents, the board came together and

made up resolutions aimed at the non-resident pupils, and addressed themselves to the pupils. The Board of Education of the Dundee High School is convinced that the efficiency and usefulness of the school will be increased by a more careful supervision of students who are not under the immediate care of their parents.

"Therefore, let it be enacted, that all students boarding in town and not under the immediate care of parents or guardians shall be required to observe the following hours for study: Nine to 12 A. M., 1:30 to 4 P. M., and

of the days that are past.

A Sight That Is Interesting to Young and

Old Alike.

"My youthful son," said a father. "said to

me the other day: 'I love to watch the cars!

We were standing on a bridge where many

trains pass, seeing the cars go under: trains

going one way and the other, and engines

eacking down and hooking on to trains, cars

and locomotive all the time in motion. Even

in its most commonplace aspect a fascinating spectacle, and I told the boy that I loved to

time and looked at 'em.
"It made me think of a time when I was

young, about seven hundred and fourteen

million years ago, though I feel young still for

all that, when I used to watch the cars myself.

Locomotives burned wood in those days, and

the tenders were stacked up high with cord

wood. The engines were not half so big as

they are now, and they had great funnel-

shaped smokestacks, flaring wide at the top.

"In the town I lived in then the engines wait-

ing to couple on to trains to take them along

used to back down from the roundhouse and

wait in a cut a block or two from the railroad

and the outside tracks of the lines laid in the out came close to the wall, the top of which was about on a level with the top of a locomo-

their stretch of the road from that point on,

but they were fascinating just the same.

watch 'em, too, and so we stood there a long

tiring.

ft had not been for the presence in Apla harbor of H. B. M. S. Ringdove the Germans would have hoisted their flag. It is clear that the German flag was not hoisted. German officials are not communicative of their intentionsthey are not prone to tell what they are going to do. Particularly in Apia there is no way by which the common people can find out what the German Consul has in mind to do. If Imperial Consul-General Bose had intended to run up Germany's flag, the first intimation would have been conveyed to the beach by the flapping of that place of bunting in the breeze. If he had been prevented by the presence of the British gunboat, he is too accomplished a diplomatist to let anybody know of his failure. The presence of the gunboat was not fortuitous, nor yet was it designed to block schemes of German annexation. It is the right of each treaty power signatory to the Berlin act to station a warship in Samoan waters to assist in the administration of that document. Some regard it as a duty devolving on the three powers to take their share of this duty of providing moral support to the administration and the weapon of physical support for the handful of white men living among imperfectly tamed savages. The Imperial German Government evidently so regards it, and keeps two cruisers in those waters for such portion of the year as is safe.

Vessels from the Australian squadron of the British Navy visit Apia every year for a stay of one or two months. It is only the United States which has neglected to send a cruiser to a group in which it owns such a valuable right as that of an equipment station in the peerless harbor of Pago-Pago.

Mention is further made of the practical control of the business of the islands by the Germans, who are credited with having driven out the English and American planters and traders The Germans do control the trade of the islands now, as they have done since the genius of Theodore Weber established the great house of Godeffroy in the South Sea and made it profitable. But the control is that which follows any establishment supported by large capital. The successor of the Godeffroys is the only exporter; but there is only one article of export trade, the extremely bulky copra, and none but a business of magnitude could have none but a business of magnitude could have the resources to charter the fleet of between ten and twenty large ships which is required each year to move the copra to the European market. Smaller dealers are apparently con-tent to sell their copra to the German firm. Likewise this firm is the largest importer. But German trade has been steadily declin-ing. Every year has shown a decline in the importations from Germany; the shipments from the Reifle coast and from the Australia.

But German trade has been steadily declinng. Every year has shown a decline in the
importations from Germany; the shipments
from the Pacific coast and from the Australian
colonies are driving out the German manufacturer even in the house of his friends the German firm. Even with this control of both the exports and the imports the trade is known to be
conducted at a loss. As to the fact of German
competition driving out rivals there can be no
doubt of the inaccuracy of the statement.
What English plantations there are now in
Samoa are just as many as there have been at
any time these twenty years. American
plantations there are none now; there have
never been any to be driven out; there is the
raw material of one American plantation, the
land confirmed to the Central Polynesian Land
Company of San Francisco, but the owners
have never cared to turn a single sod on any
one of its many acres.

As to the traders the same is true. Apia is
lined with the shops of rotaliers of all national-

have never cared to turn a single sod on any one of its many acres.

As to the traders the same is true. Apia is lined with the shops of rotaliers of all nationalities. There are just as many Americans and English in business now as there were when the Berlin act went into effect nine years ago; they are the same individuals. Any one of them would be sincerely glad to get out, or to be driven out, of a steadily declining business if only he could let go. But German aggression has not shut up a single shop as yet in all these years; the leading American merchant is even meeting German trade successfully in the establishment of trading stations among the native communities.

years: the leading American merchant is even meeting German trade successfully in the establishment of trading stations among the native communities.

It is said that the Germans are bringing Mata'afa back and will seat him on the Samoan throne, as they can make him do what they please. The return of the exiled Mata'afa, broken with age and troublee, was an episode of American diplomacy in the Islands. With the cordial support of Laupepa and the family of the banished ex-king which is the most influential among the rebels, the United States proposed that Mata'afa's exile on lonely Jaiuit be brought to an end, that he return to his own people. It was not at first pleasing to the German Administration or to the English. It was only when it was made manifest that it would tend toward the disruption of the rebel party that a lagging consent was won from the other powers to the policy instituted and advanced by this country. It was not only not set on foot by Germany, but it was carried to a successful issue while Laupepa was still in good health and seemingly destined to many years of his uncomfortable Ramoan throne. There is a historical absurdity in the statement that Mata'afa would be as wax in the German hands. Mata'afa was always a consistent enemy of the Germans in Samoa, the height of his offending was when he went into rebellion against the German Ring, the eldar Tamasees. For this offence against Germany he was punished when he was caught in rebellion against the German hands. Mata'afa was always a consistent enemy of the Germans in Samoa, the height of his offending was when he went into rebellion against the German fung, the eldar Tamasees. For this offence against Germany he was punished when he was caught in rebellion against the German fung, the eldar Tamasees. For this offence against Germany he was caught in rebellion against the German fung the rebellion against the German for the family before he can appire to hold the two royal names which native custom confers or some Maletoa. The son of Laupepa headship of the family, and is in no came an access to be regarded as helr to the throne or as having any claim superior to that of any ether member of the family.

The other faction, the Tupus, clan, has been divided for many years. The older and more dignified branch, which has its home in the eastern province of Atus and focuses at Felefa, is devoted not only in politics, but in sentiment as well to Mata'afa. They undertook as a condition of the return of their father and their lord that he would be content with his nosition as ruler of his own town and would no more become a pretender to the crown. Now

and the outside tracks of the lines laid in the out came close to the wall, the top of which was about on a level with the top of a locomotive tender.

"Sometimes there would be three engines waiting in this cut for trains. And that always made an interesting scene, the three engines standing close together, all breathing in the peculiar way that engines have, more like a short regular cough than it is breathing, but I was always the most interested in the one on the track nearest the wall where I went.

"Every once in a while I used to go down there on that wall and stay there and watch the locomotive, right close by, until it went out, and, sometimes, if its train was late, that might be half an hour or more, but I never tired of it. I used to see the engineer pick up his oil can with the long spout and swing down out of the cab to the ground and walk all around the engine very deliberately and oil everything everywhere, and then he'd climb up in the cab again and put the can down and get some cotton waste out of the box on the tender and rub the oil off his hands. All this time the fireman would be doing something, shining the brass for a last touch maybe—they used to 've more brasson engines then than they do nowadays—and all this time, shining the brass for a last touch maybe—they used to 've more brasson engines then than they do nowadays—and all this time, would be breathing just as show and easy as they could, and sort of saving themselves up for the time when they have to stretch out.

"Pretty soon the other engines would back down, one after the other, and then the time, sitting with his hand on the throttle gently, starting the engine backing down, and then in two or three minutes I'd see him coming up the track again hauling the train. Bunning slow through the out, but picking up a little all the time, sitting with his hand on the throttle and looking out ahead; freman sitting now on the seat over on the other side of the cab, looking ahead, too, and keeping the bell going. It was a great delight to A Companion for Neilie.

more become a pretender to the crown. Now that Laupepa is dead and the Samoana must choose his successor in accordance with their own customs this condition becomes inoperative, and Mata'afa, having ones been king with the unanimous consent of all Samoa, may fitty be proposed for the place Nellie, the harbor seal at the Aquarium that has long been alone there, now has a companion in the pool, a seal not so large as itself, but of the same kind. The two seals get along comfertably together.

which he relinquished in Lawrepe's involved by the treaty powers. The unior branch of the Tupus clan, which has its home in the western province of Anna and centralizes at Leuimorana, has chosen the young Tamasees to its headable. The round man is still in the flash state that he is the son of his father and has succeeded to his importance arises from the fact that he is the son of his father and has succeeded to his motion of the treaty, and his son displays none of even the small ability which was the father?

The chiefs who adhere to this faction of the treaty, and his son displays none of even than the ordained government of same, they have conducted an excellent government of their own in their long rebellion, they already have the machinery of a thoroughly their power to the best advantage. But in the Samoan custom they are not entitled to proceed Tamasees or any other candidate until the Masta fab branch has waived its prior right in the Samoan custom they are not entitled to proceed Tamasees or any other candidate until the Masta fab branch has waived its prior right in the Samoan custom they are not entitled to proceed Tamasees or any other candidate until the Masta fab branch has waived its prior right in the Samoan custom they are not entitled to proceed Tamasees or any other candidate until the Masta fab branch has waived its prior right in the Samoan custom they are not entitled to proceed Tamasees or of Great Britain. The Berlin set has preved both citums and income the discontent of the Government of the United States or of Great Britain. The Berlin set has preved both citums and income the discontent of the Government of the United States or of Great Britain. The Berlin set has proved to the content of the Government of the United States or of Great Britain. The Berlin set has proved to the content of the Government of the United States or of Great Britain. The Berlin set has proved to the content of the Government of the United States of the Britain The Dorito Fabracian States of the Britain Th

was never known to shovel out a path or open a spowdrift. Men, women, and children plungs into the snowbanks and wade through them or over them to their destination. Civilized ways appeal but slowly to the Onondagas, and in their household habits they are almost as primitive as in the days when wigwams were their only shelter.

An Indian woman's kitchen is an indefinite institution. During the cold weather her housekeeping is done in the living room, which is usually the only one in the house; but in the summ er it is oftener done out of doors than in the house. Her kitchen then consists of a fire under a tripod, a kettle and a frying pan. That s her working outfit. Water is supplied from the springs, of which there are many on the reservation. The cabins are built with gard to the location of the water supply, and the women have to sometimes travel long distances through the woods, fetching water in pails for household use. It has not yet occurred to them that this is inconvenient.

In religion, the Onondagas show a queer mixture of paganism and Christianity. From their daily conduct it would be impossible to make a classification. The pagans have a queer belief, which many years ago was modified and put on record in their language by Handsome put on record in their language by Handsoms-Lake, the prophet of their nation. They be-lieve that they are one of the lost tribes of Israel and they say that many of their religious festi-vals are similar to those of the Israelies. For example, their great festival of the year is the burning of the white dog, symbolizing the Israelitish sacrifice of the scapegoat. The Council House is their temple of worship and of justice. It is also the gathering place for their council affairs, the missionaries having intro-

justics. It is also the gathering place for their social affairs, the missionaries having introduced ice cream and cake sociables.

There are three mission churches, one Episcopal, noe Wesleysh and one Methodist Episcopal. These missions are introducing new methods to interest the Indian. Beginning with the children, they are teaching them industrial work, sewing and cooking. Reservation cooking as a rule is not appetizing. Everything is cooked floating in grease, and fat pork is the basis of every meal. The food, too, is served in barbarously grude ways. Most of the Indians cat with the fingers and directly from the dish in which the food is cooked. A very small proportion of the children on the reservation are allowed to enter the classes, as the older pagans oppose every appearance of a change from their primitive Indian customs.

The Indian women who are skifful at beadwork and basket weaving are formed in classes to make more medern use of their delt fingers. required to observe the following hours for study: Nine to 12 A. M., 1:30 to 4 P. M., and not to be absent from their rooms nor to receive callers after 7:30 P. M. in the first and fourth quarters; that each student shall submit a written report on Wednesday of each week, stating how he has observed these regulations; that the persons with whom such students board are requested to certify to the correctness of these reports: that the principal of the school shall have power to enforce these regulations by the suspension or expulsion of such pupils as fail to observe them."

In enforcing the rule the board has followed the old English custom, except that the hour designated is a little earlier than the one originally employed. At 7 o'clock at night the bell up in the beliry of the schoolhouse rings out clearly and sharply. For five minutes it is heard, and there is not a house in the length and breadth of the village that is not reached by its loud clang. The pupils are thereupon expected to retire to their homes and commune with their books up to any hour they choose before retiring. A number of the parents of resident pupils, realizing that there is merit in the blan, have asked their children to follow it to the angulsh of the latter.

The rules are something unheard of in the village, and there is vizorous opposition from some of the pupils affected. Various artifices are employed by the little women and men to get around the regulations. Some of the village gallants are desperate, and fondly think of the days that are past. change from their primitive Indian customs.

The Indian women who are skilful at bead-work and basket weaving are formed in classes to make more modern use of their det fingers. One of them has just completed a set of altar cloths for the Episcopal chapel, to be used on high feast days. The embroidery is done in gold beadwork upon white broadcloth, and the effect is rich and very unusual. An interpreter translates the services in the Methodist and Episcopal churches, but the Wesleyans have an Indian preacher. Few of the residents of the Indian village understand English. When they speak the language it is with painful slowness.

when they speak the language it is with painful slowness.

Missionaries on the reservation who know the habits and the language of the Indians say that the traditional stoicism and immobility of the race is not due to lack of omotion but rather to an excess of feeling. Their language expresses only a few ideas; they have no words in their inflexible Indian tongue to convey the deep of emotion From birth they learn

to an excess of feeling. Their language expresses only a few ideas; they have no words in their inflexible Indian tongue to convey shades of emotion. From birth they learn silence and repression of feeling. At church services, say the missionaries, the simplest religious sentiment expressed from the pulpit will move an Indian congregation to weep—but to weep silently as a pained child does.

One of the interesting places on the reservation is the school. A room full of little Indians is one of the most serious spectacles in the world. They are silent, solemn and watchful. As pupils they are difficult to teach, but-perfect in discipline. Their movements are slow and their speech is deliberate, yet they are alert and shrewd. They learn by watching. Two young white women direct the school, and live in a small wing adjoining the main building. Two rooms are fitted up for them and they have added enough of their personal belongings to make a comfortable home. They do their own housekeeping and teach part of each day, and still have plenty of leisure. Through the summer months and the fall the situation is enviable, for the natural beauty of the reservation is not to be surpassed in the State. In the winter it is another story. The reservation is even more pleturesque, but whell the children on the reservation are deeply.

the life is rigorous for other than very hardy young women.

White children on the reservation are despiy influenced by the Indian life and surroundings. One of the missionaries there has recently given up the work because he found it necessary to remove his 10-year-old son from the Indian mode of life. The boy has lived at the Indian village from babyhood, growing up with the young Onondagas as school companions and playmates. He speaks almost entirely in their tongue and is slow and uncertain in the English. He is developing all the traits of the young Indians, including their inflexibility and unnatural solemnity.

A STORY FROM PARTS.

The American Colony Tell Jokes on Dr. Stephen Tyng and Ambassador Porter. When our Minister, Horace Porter, arrived in Paris, writes Eli Perkins, the American colony, headed by Dr. Tyng, gave him a breakfast at the Grand Hotel. The breakfast was at 11 o'clock and all Paris was talking about it. Well, the hour finally arrived, the breakfast was steaming hot and the whole colony were assembled, but no Minister appeared. Imagine a dinner and a speech awaiting Horace Porter! At 11:30 Dr. Tyng sent his son posthasts to the American Legation. When Porter's private reception room, to his amazement he found the General in full morning dress, hat in hand, sitting on a chair fast asleep. When awakened the General rubbed his eyes and half-dazed exclaimed: "What time is it?"

"Eleven thirty." said young Tyng. "and they're waiting for you." Hurriediy jumping into a cab our Minister rushed to the breakfast and took his seat as

the right of Dr. Tyng.

Looking down the smiling table the General said:

"My dear American friends, I am grieved at my delay. I want to apologize to you all for my seeming discourtesy of being late, but I have an excuse and you must let me give it. Many of you know that Dr. Tyng used to be our family elergyman. My wife had a pew in his church and every Sunday morning about this hour. If o'clock, we occupied that paw, awaiting Dr. Tyng to commence his sermon. Brother Tyng's sermon was an hour of sweet rest to me. It was so soothing that I often dosed away till awakened by the banediction. Well, when II o'clock came to-day Dr. Tyng was on my mind. When I sat down in the chair the old force of habit came back to me and I was lost in 'sweet sleep."

When the laughter subsided Gen. Porteg said: 'Dr. Tyng will vouch for what I have said and he will remember how he once came to me in New York and said:

"General, i.do not blame you for sleeping, Indeed, I am not fully saitisfied with my arronnes myself. Now, what shall I do with them? Shall I put more fire into them?

"Well,' I said. 'it might be well for the elergy generally to put more fire into their sermons, but in some cases it would be better to gut more sermons in the fire." the right of Dr. Tyng.
Looking down the smiling table the General